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EXAMINER	
ADDY, ANTHONY S	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/500,492	SUN ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Anthony S. Addy	2617	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *28 March 2007*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1,4-6,8-12,15,16,18,19,21 and 27-38* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1,4-6,8-12,15,16,18,19,21 and 27-38* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is in response to applicant's amendment filed on March 28, 2007. **Claim 13** has been cancelled. **Claims 1, 4-6, 8-12, 15, 16, 18, 19, 21** and **27-38** are now pending in the present application.

Response to Arguments

2. Applicant's arguments with respect to **claims 1, 4-6, 8-12, 15, 16, 18, 19, 21** and **27-38** have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Objections

3. **Claims 8, 37** and **38** are objected to because of the following informalities:

a) On line 2 of claim 8, replace "comprising steps:" with -- comprising the steps of--

b) With regard to claims 37 and 38, the claims depend on cancelled claim 13. Applicant is advised to change the dependency of the claim or cancel the claim. For examination on the merits, claims 37 and 38 are being considered by the examiner to depend on claim 11.

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

4. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

> The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

5. **Claims 1, 4-6, 8-12, 15, 16, 18, 19, 21** and **27-38** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

With respect to claim 1, applicant recites the limitation "the case" on line 14 of claim 1, however there is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

With respect to claim 1, applicant recites the limitation "the destination network" on line 17 of claim 1, however there is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

With respect to claim 1, applicant recites the limitation "the service queue" on line 18 of claim 1, however there is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

With respect to claim 8, applicant recites the limitation "the case" on line 6 of claim 8, however there is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

With respect to claim 8, applicant recites the limitation "the position" on line 8 of claim 8, however there is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

With respect to claim 8, applicant recites the limitation "the dual distance server" on line 16 of claim 8, however there is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

With respect to claim 8, applicant recites the limitation "the service queue" on line 17 of claim 8, however there is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

With respect to claim 8, applicant recites the limitation "said data service function entity" on line 24 of claim 8, however there is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

With respect to claims 4-6, 9-12, 15, 16, 18, 19, 21 and 27-38, they include the same issues explained above for parent claims 1 and 8, and are rejected for the same reasons explained above.

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

6. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

7. Claims 1, 4-6, 8-12, 15, 16, 18, 19, 21 and 27-38 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Bridgelall, U.S. Patent Number 7,039,027 (hereinafter Bridgelall)** and **Schilling et al, U.S. Patent Number 6,314,126 (hereinafter Schilling)** and further in view of **Qing-An, U.S. Patent Number 6,529,733 (hereinafter Qing-An)**.

Regarding claims 1 and 4, Bridgelall teaches a combined long and short distance wireless communication system (see col. 2, lines 66-67, col. 4, lines 38-42 and Fig. 1 [i.e. Wireless Wide Area Network (WWAN) 102, Wireless Local Area Network (WLAN) 104 and Wireless Personal Assistant Network (WPAN) 106 reads on a long and short distance wireless communication system]) comprising: a dual distance terminal for providing subscribers with long and short distance communication services (see col. 3,

lines 10-15, col. 10, line 50 through col. 11, line 7 and Fig. 9); at least one remote distance base station for providing remote distance wireless access for said dual distance terminal (see col. 5, line 61 through col. 6, line 11 and Fig. 2; shows base stations 226, 228 & 230 for providing distance wireless access for dual mode radio 242); at least one short distance access point (AP) for providing short distance wireless access for said dual distance terminal (see col. 5, lines 49-51, col. 6, lines 7-9 and Fig. 2; shows an access point 202 for providing short distance wireless access for dual mode radio 242); and a dual distance network server for connecting said at least one remote distance base station and said at least one short distance AP to execute network switching for said dual distance terminal and enabling said dual distance terminal to access the network to which it is switched (see col. 2, line 66 through col. 3, line 32, col. 16, lines 38-45, col. 11, lines 20-33 and Fig. 2); a data service function entity for detecting whether or not the occurrence of a long and short distance data transmission is, if it is, then providing a connection service for said data transmission (see col. 3, lines 19-32, col. 3, lines 54-59, col. 8, line 57 through col. 9, line 23 and col. 9, line 63 through col. 10, line 3); a dual distance home server for registering the dual distance communication parameters of the dominated dual distance terminals, obtaining network switch information via said data service function entity in the case where dual distance switch occurs, updating data of the dual distance terminal, and informing said data service function entity of dual distance terminal information when a query regarding the terminal exists (see col. 5, line 48 through col. 6, line 6); and an external network

interface unit for connecting dual distance network and an interface of an external network (see col. 3, lines 15-18, col. 5, lines 23-39 and col. 5, lines 48-63).

Bridgelall fails to explicitly teach storing data that may be missed during switching and sending the stored data to said dual distance terminal after said terminal switching is completed.

In an analogous field of endeavor, Schilling teaches that to avoid loss of data during handoff, the data that might be lost during handoff is stored by a base station, and when handoff is complete, the stored data can be transmitted at an increased data rate and increased power level to a remote station involved in the handoff (see col. 1, lines 27-37).

It would therefore have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the teachings of Schilling in the system of Bridgelall to include storing data that may be missed during switching and sending the stored data to said dual distance terminal after said terminal switching is completed, in order to prevent the loss of data during handoff as per the teachings of Schilling (see col. 1, lines 27-37).

However, Bridgelall in view of Schilling fails to explicitly teach wherein in the case where the dual distance terminal requests seamlessly switching from one type of network to another type of network based on its service level, the dual distance terminal transmits a beacon signal through the dual distance network server to the destination network to which the dual distance terminal is switched, and determines the service queue position or the priority which the dual distance terminal is arranged in the

destination network to which the dual distance terminal is switched based on its service level.

In an analogous field of endeavor, Qing-An teaches a method of controlling handoff in a cellular communication system, wherein a mobile station transmits to a base station, a handoff request including a reception signal intensity value (i.e. reads on a beacon signal) corresponding to the mobile terminal (see col. 11, lines 2-6). According to Qing-An, a queue sequence determination unit at the base station extracts from the reception signal intensity table, the stored reception signal intensity corresponding to the mobile terminal which has sent the handoff request, and the queue sequence determination then determines the processing order of the handoff request distributed in one of the queues in accordance with the reception signal intensity extracted (see col. 11, lines 11-19). Qing-An further teaches, if a queue control unit at the base station determines that an idle channel is available in a cell, the queue control unit assigns the available channel in the cell to the handoff request for performing the handoff process in accordance with the priority order assigned to the queue in which the handoff request is waiting (see col. 11, lines 23-35).

It would therefore have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the teachings of Qing-An in the system of Bridgelall and Schilling to include a system, wherein in the case where the dual distance terminal requests seamlessly switching from one type of network to another type of network based on its service level, the dual distance terminal transmits a beacon signal through the dual distance network server to the destination network to which the dual distance

terminal is switched, and determines the service queue position or the priority which the dual distance terminal is arranged in the destination network to which the dual distance terminal is switched based on its service level, in order to process the handoff from one network to another based on a mobile terminals reception signal intensity and priority level, and assign a higher priority to a handoff request with a weaker reception signal intensity to avoid dropped calls and maintain a high communication quality as taught by Qing-An (see col. 9, lines 47-54 and col. 11, lines 23-48).

Regarding claim 5, the combination of Bridgelall, Schilling and Qing-An teaches all the limitations of claim 4. Bridgelall further teaches wherein said external network interface comprises a wireless interface, an interface for wire network, and an interface for other wireless networks (see col. 3, lines 15-18, col. 5, lines 23-39 and col. 5, lines 48-63).

Regarding claim 6, the combination of Bridgelall, Schilling and Qing-An teaches all the limitations of claim 1. Bridgelall further teaches a dual distance terminal used for a combined long and short distance wireless communication system (see col. 3, lines 10-15, col. 10, line 50 through col. 11, line 7 and Fig. 9), comprising: a short distance communication function entity having a short distance radio frequency function module for functioning as physical layer, part of MAC layer or link layer and operating in a short distance communication network to obtain data information (see col. 10, line 54 through col. 11, line 3 and Fig. 9; shows a WLAN radio section 902 [i.e. reads on a short distance communication function entity]); a long distance communication function entity having a long distance radio frequency function module for functioning as physical layer

and part of link layer (see col. 11, lines 4-7 and Fig. 9; shows a WWAN radio 924 [i.e. reads on a long distance communication function entity]); a network switch condition judging function entity for performing network switching for the dual distance terminal based on the dual distance switch condition and instructing the short distance communication function entity or the long distance communication function entity to send a beacon signal to the dual distance network server (see col. 2, line 66 through col. 3, line 59, col. 4, lines 45-54 and col. 10, lines 50-66); a data management and buffering function entity for storing data that may be missed during switching and sending the stored data to a common function entity in the high level of the dual distance terminal after said network switching is completed (see col. 10, line 50 through col. 11, line 17 and Fig. 9); and a common function entity for implementing display, input and output functions of the terminal (see col. 10, lines 54-58, col. 11, lines 1-3 and Fig. 9).

Regarding claim 8, Bridgelall discloses a wireless communication method using combined long and short distance wireless communication systems (see col. 1, lines 25-31, col. 4, lines 38-42 and Fig. 1 [i.e. Wireless Wide Area Network (WWAN) 102, Wireless Local Area Network (WLAN) 104 and Wireless Personal Assistant Network (WPAN) 106 reads on a long and short distance wireless communication systems]), comprising steps: detecting a dual distance terminal to determine whether it is located in a service area covered by a short distance access point (see col. 8, line 57 through col. 9, line 9 and col. 13, lines 20-37); entering a short distance communication network through the short distance access point in the case where the dual distance terminal is

located within the service area covered by the short distance access point, and informing a dual distance home server of the position of the dual distance terminal (see col. 8, line 57 through col. 9, line 9, col. 13, lines 20-49 and Fig. 12); searching for a base station for a long distance communication service if the dual distance terminal is not located in the area covered by any one of the short distance access points, entering a long distance communication network through a base station for a long distance communication service, and informing the dual distance home server of the position of the dual distance terminal (see col. 8, line 57 through col. 9, line 9, col. 14, lines 23-51 and Fig. 13); and switching between a long distance communication network and a short distance communication network when the dual distance terminal enters the short distance network service area from the long distance network service area, or enters the long distance network service area from the short distance network service area (see col. 13, lines 20-49, col. 14, lines 20-65 and Figs. 12 & 13).

Bridgelall fails to explicitly teach storing data that may be missed during switching, and sending the stored data to a dual distance terminal via said data service function entity after said network switching is completed.

In an analogous field of endeavor, Schilling teaches that to avoid loss of data during handoff, the data that might be lost during handoff is stored by a base station, and when handoff is complete, the stored data can be transmitted at an increased data rate and increased power level to a remote station involved in the handoff (see col. 1, lines 27-37).

It would therefore have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the teachings of Schilling in the system of Bridgelall to include storing data that may be missed during switching and sending the stored data to said dual distance terminal after said terminal switching is completed, in order to prevent the loss of data during handoff as per the teachings of Schilling (see col. 1, lines 27-37).

However, Bridgelall in view of Schilling fails to explicitly teach wherein in which case the dual distance terminal transmits a beacon signal through the dual distance server to a destination network to which the dual distance terminal is switched, and determines the service queue position or priority which the dual distance terminal is arranged in the destination network to which the dual distance terminal is switched based on its service level.

In an analogous field of endeavor, Qing-An teaches a method of controlling handoff in a cellular communication system, wherein a mobile station transmits to a base station, a handoff request including a reception signal intensity value (i.e. reads on a beacon signal) corresponding to the mobile terminal (see col. 11, lines 2-6). According to Qing-An, a queue sequence determination unit at the base station extracts from the reception signal intensity table, the stored reception signal intensity corresponding to the mobile terminal which has sent the handoff request, and the queue sequence determination then determines the processing order of the handoff request distributed in one of the queues in accordance with the reception signal intensity extracted (see col. 11, lines 11-19). Qing-An further teaches, if a queue control unit at

the base station determines that an idle channel is available in a cell, the queue control unit assigns the available channel in the cell to the handoff request for performing the handoff process in accordance with the priority order assigned to the queue in which the handoff request is waiting (see col. 11, lines 23-35).

It would therefore have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the teachings of Qing-An in the method of Bridgelall and Schilling to include a method, wherein in which case the dual distance terminal transmits a beacon signal through the dual distance server to a destination network to which the dual distance terminal is switched, and determines the service queue position or priority which the dual distance terminal is arranged in the destination network to which the dual distance terminal is switched based on its service level, in order to process the handoff from one network to another based on a mobile terminals reception signal intensity and priority level, and assign a higher priority to a handoff request with a weaker reception signal intensity to avoid dropped calls and maintain a high communication quality as taught by Qing-An (see col. 9, lines 47-54 and col. 11, lines 23-48).

Regarding claim 9, the combination of Bridgelall, Schilling and Qing-An teaches all the limitations of claim 8. Bridgelall further teaches a method, further comprising the step of when the dual distance terminal detects that a wireless local area network (WLAN) exists in the short distance network, the dual distance terminal then accesses the WLAN network; the dual distance terminal continues the detection and enters into the long distance network in the case where the entrance into the WALN network is

unsuccessful (see col. 8, line 57 through col. 9, line 9, col. 9, lines 43-53 and col. 14, lines 23-51).

Regarding claim 10, the combination of Bridgelall, Schilling and Qing-An teaches all the limitations of claim 9. Bridgelall further teaches a method, further comprising the step of the dual distance terminal performs data transmission by accessing the dual distance server via the short distance WLAN network in the case where the dual distance terminal enters into the short distance WLAN network (see col. 9, lines 43-53).

Regarding claim 11, the combination of Bridgelall, Schilling and Qing-An teaches all the limitations of claim 9. Bridgelall further teaches a method, further comprising the step of the dual distance terminal terminates data transmission through a short distance radio frequency function entity and activates a long distance communication function entity and performs the sequent data transmission if a predetermined threshold for the switching is satisfied during the dual distance terminal moves out of the short distance WLAN network and enters into the long distance network so that network switch is completed (see col. 14, line 23 through col. 15, line 19 and Fig. 13).

Regarding claim 12, the combination of Bridgelall, Schilling and Qing-An teaches all the limitations of claim 11. Bridgelall further teaches a method, wherein the predetermined threshold of the switching is a non-usable threshold of a short distance network signal or a non-optimal threshold of a short distance network signal (see col. 14, lines 23-38).

Regarding claim 15, the combination of Bridgelall, Schilling and Qing-An teaches all the limitations of claim 8. Bridgelall further teaches a method, further comprise the

step of the dual distance terminal terminates data transmission through a long distance radio frequency function entity and activates a short distance communication function entity and performs the sequent data transmission if a predetermined threshold for the switching is satisfied during the dual distance terminal moves out of the long distance WLAN network and enters into the short distance network so that network switch is completed (see col. 13, line 20 through col. 14, line 23 and Fig. 12).

Regarding claim 16, the combination of Bridgelall, Schilling and Qing-An teaches all the limitations of claim 15. Bridgelall further teaches a method, further comprises the steps of in the case where the dual distance terminal requests seamless switching from the long distance network to the short distance WLAN network based on its service level, the dual distance terminal terminates data transmission through the long distance radio frequency function entity and sends a beacon signal to the long distance network function entity from which is switched through the long distance communication function entity in the terminal, the beacon signal is then transmitted to the dual distance network server by the lone distance communication function entity, the dual distance network server informs the short distance communication function entity to be accessed by the dual distance terminal of the receipt, and determines the service queue position which the dual distance terminal is arranged in the short distance network function entity based on its service level (see col. 13, line 20 through col. 14, line 23 and Fig. 12).

Regarding claim 28, the combination of Bridgelall, Schilling and Qing-An teaches all the limitations of claim 15. Bridgelall further teaches a method, wherein when the dual distance terminal located in the long distance network requests to enter any one of

the service areas covered by the short distance access points, and the dual distance terminal can not access the short distance network, then the dual distance terminal still operates the long distance communication (see col. 4, lines 38-65, col. 15, line 43 through col. 16, line 6 and col. 14, line 23 through col. 15, line 20).

Regarding claim 18, the combination of Bridgelall, Schilling and Qing-An teaches all the limitations of claim 9. Bridgelall further teaches a method, further comprises the step of when the dual distance terminal moves from one short distance cell to another short distance cell, the dual distance terminal identifies the short distance access point to which it enters, and sends the cell information to the dual distance network server to perform the switching between the short distance cells (see col. 4, line 38 through col. 5, line 3, col. 6, lines 7-19 and Fig. 1).

Regarding claim 19, the combination of Bridgelall, Schilling and Qing-An teaches all the limitations of claim 18. Bridgelall further teaches a method, further comprises when the dual distance terminal moves from one short distance cell to another short distance cell, the dual distance terminal informs the home server among the dual distance network servers that it has already entered in said another short distance cell, and the home server manages the query and communication to it from the other terminals in the network (see col. 2, line 66 through col. 3, line 59, col. 4, line 38 through col. 5, line 3, col. 6, lines 7-19 and Fig. 1).

Regarding claim 27, the combination of Bridgelall, Schilling and Qing-An teaches all the limitations of claim 8. Bridgelall further teaches a method, wherein the process of the dual distance server cooperating with the dual distance terminal to perform the

switch comprises: first step: detecting the dual distance beacon signal of the dual distance terminal by the long (or short) distance network function entity to determine whether or not a switching occurs (see col. 3, lines 19-32, col. 3, lines 54-59, col. 8, line 57 through col. 9, line 23 and col. 9, line 63 through col. 10, line 3); second step: updating the subscriber information registered in the dual distance home register (see col. 5, lines 48-59); third step: determining whether or not data transmission occurs, if it is not, the flow process returns to the first step (see col. 3, lines 19-32 and col. 14, lines 23-37); fourth step: determining whether or not there exists a need for seamless switching, if it is not, the process returns to the first step (see col. 3, lines 19-32 and col. 14, lines 23-37); fifth step: buffering the transmitted data, and forwarding the buffered data to the dual distance terminal after the switch is completed (see col. 3, lines 44-59, col. 14, lines 20-23 and col. 15, lines 18-19).

Regarding claim 29, the combination of Bridgelall, Schilling and Qing-An teaches all the limitations of claim 8. Bridgelall further teaches a method, wherein the subscriber defines the priority levels of the switching in advance as desired so that the dual distance terminal performs automatic switching (see col. 4, lines 40-65, col. 13, lines 20-26, col. 14, lines 23-37 and col. 15, line 62 through col. 16, line 6).

Regarding claim 30, the combination of Bridgelall, Schilling and Qing-An teaches all the limitations of claim 8. Bridgelall further teaches a method, wherein said step of detecting a dual distance terminal to determine whether it is located in a service area covered by a short distance access point further comprises: the dual distance terminal keeps the long distance and the short distance radio frequency entity in operating state,

and detects the long distance or short distance communication network environment in real-time, feeds the detected results back to the dual distance terminal switching management mechanism, reports the detected results to the dual distance network server through the existing network periodically or as desired (see col. 3, lines 19-32 and col. 8, line 57 through col. 9, line 23).

Regarding claim 31, the combination of Bridgelall, Schilling and Qing-An teaches all the limitations of claim 8. Bridgelall further teaches a method, wherein said step of detecting a dual distance terminal to determine whether it is located in a service area covered by a short distance access point further comprises: the dual distance terminal keeps the radio frequency function entity corresponding to the network in which it locates in operating state, and activates the radio frequency function entities for the other networks periodically or non-periodically to detect the candidate networks (see col. 3, lines 19-32 and col. 8, line 57 through col. 9, line 23).

Regarding claim 21, the combination of Bridgelall, Schilling and Qing-An teaches all the limitations of claim 31. Bridgelall further teaches a method, wherein the detection for candidate networks with non-periodically activating the corresponding radio frequency function entity is carried out by using a viable-step detection method which the time interval of finally finding the occurrence of other networks is used as a function (see col. 8, line 57 through col. 9, line 23).

Regarding claim 32, the combination of Bridgelall, Schilling and Qing-An teaches all the limitations of claim 8. Bridgelall further teaches a method, wherein said step of detecting a dual distance terminal to determine whether it is located in a service area

covered by a short distance access point further comprises: the dual distance terminal keeps the radio frequency function entity corresponding to the network in which it locates in operating state, and does not detect the other networks until the existing network is not available (see col. 3, lines 19-37 and col. 14, lines 23-37).

Regarding claim 33, the combination of Bridgelall, Schilling and Qing-An teaches all the limitations of claim 8. Bridgelall further teaches a method, wherein said predetermined conditions for the switching refers to switch the dual distance terminal to a network with higher priority level in the case where the network with higher priority level exists (see col. 13, lines 20-26, col. 4, lines 38-65, col. 14, lines 23-37 and col. 15, line 43 through col. 16, line 6).

Regarding claim 34, the combination of Bridgelall, Schilling and Qing-An teaches all the limitations of claim 8. Bridgelall further teaches a method, wherein said predetermined conditions for the switching refers to switch dual distance terminal to other networks only when the currently used wireless network signals can not be received (see col. 3, lines 19-37 and col. 14, lines 23-37).

Regarding claim 35, the combination of Bridgelall, Schilling and Qing-An teaches all the limitations of claim 11. Bridgelall further teaches a method, wherein said predetermined conditions for the switching refers to switch the dual distance terminal to a network with higher priority level in the case where the network with higher priority level exists (see col. 13, lines 20-26, col. 4, lines 38-65, col. 14, lines 23-37 and col. 15, line 43 through col. 16, line 6).

Regarding claim 36, the combination of Bridgelall, Schilling and Qing-An teaches all the limitations of claim 11. Bridgelall further teaches a method, wherein said predetermined conditions for the switching refers to switch dual distance terminal to other networks only when the currently used wireless network signals can not be received (see col. 3, lines 19-37 and col. 14, lines 23-37).

Regarding claim 37, the combination of Bridgelall, Schilling and Qing-An teaches all the limitations of claim 11. Bridgelall further teaches a method, wherein said predetermined conditions for the switching refers to switch the dual distance terminal to a network with higher priority level in the case where the network with higher priority level exists (see col. 13, lines 20-26, col. 4, lines 38-65 and col. 14, lines 23-37).

Regarding claim 38, the combination of Bridgelall, Schilling and Qing-An teaches all the limitations of claim 11. Bridgelall further teaches a method, wherein said predetermined conditions for the switching refers to switch dual distance terminal to other networks only when the currently used wireless network signals can not be received (see col. 3, lines 19-37 and col. 14, lines 23-37).

Conclusion

8. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

9. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Anthony S. Addy whose telephone number is 571-272-7795. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Thur 8:00am-6:30pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Duc M. Nguyen can be reached on 571-272-7503. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a

USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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